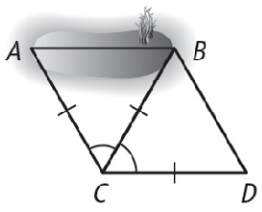


Question	Answer
7.	420 ft
16a.	HL
16b.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <math>\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}</math> (Given)</li> <li>2. <math>\angle ADB</math> and <math>\angle ADC</math> are rt. <math>\angle</math>s. (Def. of <math>\perp</math>)</li> <li>3. <math>\triangle ADB</math> and <math>\triangle ADC</math> are rt. <math>\triangle</math>s. (Def. of rt. <math>\triangle</math>)</li> <li>4. <math>AB = AC = 20</math> in. (Given)</li> <li>5. <math>\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}</math> (Def. of <math>\cong</math>)</li> <li>6. <math>\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AD}</math> (Reflex. Prop. of <math>\cong</math>)</li> <li>7. <math>\triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC</math> (HL Steps 5, 6)</li> <li>8. <math>\overline{BD} = \overline{CD}</math> (CPCTC)</li> </ol>
16c.	17.3 in.; 34.6 in.
17.	14
18.	21
22.	Yes; $\triangle JKM \cong \triangle LMK$ by SSS, so $\angle JKM \cong \angle LMK$ by CPCTC. Therefore, $\overline{JK} \parallel \overline{ML}$ by Conv. of Alt. Int. $\angle$ Thm.
23.	 <p>The distance from C to A, from C to B, and from C to D must be <math>\cong</math>.  <math>\angle ACB \cong \angle ACD</math>. If <math>\triangle ACB \cong \triangle ACD</math>  by SAS, then <math>AB = AD</math>.</p>